

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, October 21, 1745.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 21.

**F**RIDAY Night last the Right Hon. the Earls of Kilmarnock and Nithsdale, and the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Kenmure, came to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, and after kissing the Prince's Hands, put themselves under his Royal Highness's Standard.

Two Gentlemen of the Name of Macleod, with six Attendants, came into the Prince's Palace, and brought Letters from Sir Alexander Macdonald and the Laird of Macleod, who are on their March Southward with their Clans.

Capt. Macneil of Lord John Murray's Regiment, who had been sometime in the Neighbourhood of this City, was brought into Town Prisoner, and remains so upon Parole.

One Mackay was also taken up, on Suspicion of acting the Spy.

Several loose People were imprisoned as Thieves— and there was apprehended by Capt. John Burnet of the Artillery, from two Girls, a Set of white Damask Hangings which they were exposing to Sale; which Gentleman will readily deliver the same to the Owner, on calling for them at the Artillery Ground near the Prince's Palace.

Friday last, at One Afternoon, a Woman, who calls herself Isabel Wright, says she was born at Linton and married to a Soldier, was observed by the Centinels on Duty at the Park of Artillery near the Palace of Holyroodhouse, carrying in, as they believed, Dinner to some of the Guard; under which Colour she actually got past the outer Centinels, and even made Attempt to get by the inner Centinels: But being pushed back, she stepped to the South-east Wall of the Park, and actually got upon it, though the Centinels called out and fired upon her. She was immediately apprehended, and there was found upon her several combustible Affairs. The People who apprehended her having asked her, What Business she had within the Artillery Ground (where so much Powder lay) with her Straw, Faggots, &c.? She only answered, That she believed it was a Church-yard, and pretended to be delirious. It is assured that two suspicious like Fellows were at the very time she was apprehended seen peeping over the Easter-wall of the Park; but that they unhappily escaped by the Confusion and Surprise every one was in.—As this Woman has not yet been examined in a proper Manner, we shall use no Reflections on the Subject. 'Tis said she was seen in Company lately with Daniel Smith the Centinel, who was shot last Week by Sentence of a Court-Martial.

On Saturday a Field Officer, and two Gentlemen, went, by Order of his Royal Highness, to the Royal Infirmary, the Charity-House, and the other Places where

the wounded Soldiers who were made Prisoners at Gladiemuir are maintained, dressed, and taken care of, upon the Bounty of the Prince, and good Offices of Physicians and Surgeons. And after examining into their Diet and the Care taken of them, they were told, That such of them as now inclined to vow, that they should not carry Arms against the House of Stuart, or their Allies before the 1st Day of January 1747, should have a Pass and Protection to carry them to their native Countries, &c. 260 of them readily accepted this Act of Benevolence. Several of these unhappy Men have died of the frightful Slashes they received, a great many more ungratefully deserted after their Cure, and a few refused to accept of the kind Offer made them.

Another Ship from France arrived Monday last at Stonehaven in the Mearns, the Loading, &c. designed for the Prince's Service.

We are assured that a Messenger came down to Berwick last Week from London, and carried up with him George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq; in his Coach; attended by an Officer and 12 Dragoons. We are assured that Mr. Lockhart (who had gone as far as Berwick on his way to London) was very much indisposed when the Messenger carried him off. And other Circumstances are talked, of bad Usage which we care not to mention.

*Extract of a Letter from Stirling, Oct. 18.*

I hear that General Blackeney has left the Castle, and escaped over the Border.— I am assured that the Arms, Ammunition, Money, &c. which arrived at Montrose from France, is now at Dunkeld, and will be escorted to Edinburgh by the Duke of Athole's People, the Macphersons, &c. which will make a very great Addition to the Prince's Army.

*Extract of a Letter from London.*

This Morning General Honeywood, and Mr. Smith his Secretary, set out for Portsmouth; the former to take upon him the Command of that Fortress. It is now generally feared, that the French will soon make a Descent upon one or other of our Maritime Countries. This may in some Measure retard the Army's March to the North. I hear General Wade is already turned sick of the Expedition, and lies ill at Doncaster. In any Event we here cannot imagine, that the Government will at this Season of the Year send towards Scotland so numerous an Army as is talked of, and leave the South Part of the Nation in a Manner naked and defenceless. I am heartily sorry to hear the Menaces used in a certain Place against the Land of Cakes; and may that Scotsman not survive the Fate of his native Country, who does not cheerfully stand up in her Defence.

*Reminder of the History of the Massacre of Glenco.*

I hope what is done there, may be in earnest, since

the rest are not in a Condition to draw together to help. I think to herry their Cattle, or burn their Houses, is but to render them desperate lawless Men to rob their Neighbours: But I believe you will be satisfied it were great Advantage to the Nation, that that thieving Tribe were rooted out, and cut off. It must be quietly done, otherwise they will make shift for both the Men and their Cattle. Argyle's Detachment lies in Keappoch well, to assist the Garrison to do all on a sudden. Was ever so greedy a Hunt after the Lives of a Company of secure and unarmed People, who slept fearless, and suspecting no Danger, under the Protection of those who were thus contriving to massacre them, in the most savage and treacherous Manner!

The Secretary tells Colonel Hill, that the Oaths are indispensable. This was a fearful Method of imposing the Oaths upon these Highlanders, that none must live who would not take them! But were all admitted to take them? One would think so; when they were made indispensable. Yet notwithstanding, in that same Letter he gives these Directions to Colonel Hill. 'Till we see what is done by the Chiefs, it is not time to receive their Tenants, or admitting them to take the Oaths or hoping for Pardon, till they give Evidence that they are willing to pay their Rents to you, and to take Tacks for their former Duties; who will not do so, and were in the Rebellion, must feel the dismal Consequences of it.'

Thus Naboth's Vineyard made him a Blasphemer! If the Tenants would betray the Rights of their Landlords to attorn and pay the Rents to the Secretary, or his Governor, then, and not otherwise, they should be admitted to take the Oaths: And yet they must not live, if they did not take the Oaths: But Glenco took the Oaths, yet that saved not his Life, nor his Clan.

It were reasonable here to presume that K. W. did not know that they had taken the Oaths. First, If it had been so, this Manner of Massacre in cold Blood had been a Cruelty, without a Precedent. Secondly, It was taking Advantage of the Time, with the greatest Rigour. For the Time limited by the Indemnity, expired but the 1st of January 1691-2. And the Instructions for a general Massacre were dated the 11th of the same Month at London, which was hardly time enough to know whether they had taken the Oaths or not. But thirdly, Here is no room left to surmise that K. W. did not know it; because Secretary Dalrymple, in his Letter to Sir Thomas Livingston, before quoted, which is dated at London the 9th of January 1691-2, tells him, that they had an Account that Glenco had taken the Oaths at Inverary; which was the Place where he did take them, as is told in the foregoing Narrative. And he tells Sir Thomas, in the same Letter; 'I have been with the King. He says your Instructions shall be dispatched on Monday. And they were so.' For that Monday was the 11th of January 1691-2, which Day the Instructions do bear Date. And this Letter of the Secretary's was dated the 9th of January 1691-2, which was the Saturday before. And then tells Sir Thomas, That he had the Account of Glenco's having taken the Oaths with several others; and that he had been with the King concerning it, and Instructions should be sent, &c. It is

true, his Letter of the 11th, which went with the Instructions, says, That Argyle told him Glenco had not taken the Oaths. But this was no more than Hearsay, and it was not true. For Glenco had taken the Oaths before that time, according to the Account which the Secretary owned was sent to him; and Argyle was an Enemy to Glenco, as appears by what is above quoted out of the Letter 7. But this Saying of Argyle to the Secretary in London, could not be of Argyle's own Knowledge. And one would think that the Secretary of State should have as good Intelligence as he.

But, to make the most of it, this could amount to no more than a Doubt; and to suspend his further Resolution, till he might have the Certainty from Scotland; but they did not stay for this; for the particular Instructions to massacre Glenco, bore Date the 16th of January 1691-2. Betwixt which time and the 11th, when Argyle told the Secretary as above, they could not send to Scotland, and have an Answer back. Now these Instructions of the 16th were no way conditional; to cut off Glenco if he had not taken the Oaths; but positive, and without more ado. When it is certain that K. W. must, at least, doubt whether he had taken the Oaths, or not; but it is apparent that Colonel Hill, who had given Glenco his Protection, and to whom Glenco came to take the Oaths, I say it is certain that he, and the other Officers there upon the Place, knew very well that Glenco had taken the Oaths and submitted to the Government. Those Officers whom he received into his House, and quartered their Soldiers among his Tenants, upon his laying down his Arms; these must know that he had submitted. But if notwithstanding they must obey their Orders (as they did) if it be not permitted to Officers, so much as *rescribere*, to acquaint the King with any Mistake that may be in his Orders; but to execute them blindfold, and without asking Questions, then let me ly out of the Reach of a Soldier.

The Reader must likewise know, that none of these foresaid Instructions were communicated to the Privy Council of Scotland; to whom by the Constitution of that Kingdom, and continual Custom, all the King's Orders are directed. They knew nothing of this Matter, it was contrived to be carried in such a Manner, as not to be prevented. And when Gallienus his Thirst of Blood is once satisfied, then let Slaves grumble and make Enquiry! We know how to manage them. Johnston hath undertaken it; nay he hath done it. Done it! More effectually than ever was heard, or I believe, imagined, in these Nations, before this happy Revolution: For here is a Precedent made, and that by P—t, that the King may send his Guards, and cut any Man's Throat in the Nation in cold Blood; nay, he may massacre the whole P—t, as they are there sitting, by the Rule that they have given; that is, to acquit Livingston and Hill; and to justify them for pursuing the King's Orders to massacre a whole Clan, which is no more just, or Law, than to massacre a P—t.

Let us banter the World, or ourselves no more with Liberty and Laws! And when P—ts can be brought to approve and justify all this — Well! Johnston! thou hast managed nobly. Thou art fit to serve a Monarch! But not unless you bring your Monarch cleverly

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off in this Business; for what if you place it upon Dalrymple; and if Dalrymple should be hanged for daring to send such an Order, though he refused to counter-sign it, what will become of him, who both signed it, and counter-signed it, and commanded it to be sent?

Is the Man such Praeses have,  
What must he employ the K—?

Why! Did his Master never enquire into the Matter before? Never before the Parliament clamoured! And what was the Meaning of a Commission to examine into what himself had ordered—But Mes James!—And have you e'en brought your Master into this Noose! What can you expect from him, but to be Glenco'd for your Pains? *Qui Glencoat, Glencoabitur*—You have brought all his Sins to Remembrance. The dewitting in Holland was almost forgot.—You have pretty good Experience of his Temper, or you may have. But if he suffer you to live to see another Revolution, you may plead Merit: For all his Enemies have not rendered him so black; so effectually proved, and demonstrated it to the World, as your Management has done. He is happy in his Ministers! at least very justly served by them.

He wants but a good Historian, that he may not lose his Character to after Ages. And Secretary, you cannot do better than to recommend your Uncle [Bishop Burnet] to that Office. He will do it deliciously; he will either find or make Parallels to him out of ancient Histories (for he will find none among the modern, especially in these Countries) and make him (I will warrant you) excel them all. And among the rest, I would recommend one to him, that fits the present Case so exactly, that you would think one was copied out from the other, and it is as follows.

Gallienus, ut erat Nequam & Perditus, ita etiam, ubi necessitas coegisset, velox, furibundus, ferus, vehemens, crudelis.—In omnes Moeniacos, tam Milites, quam Cives, asperissime saevit: Nec quemquam suae Crudelitatis exortem reliquit: Usque adeo Asper & Truculentus, ut pleraeque Civitates vacuas à virili sexu relinqueret.

Extat sane Epistola Gallieni, quam ad Celerem Verianum scripsit, quae ejus Nimietas crudelitatis ostendit: Quam ego idcirco interposui, ut omnes intelligerent, hominem Luxuriosum crudelissimum esse, si necessitas postulet.

GALLIENUS VERIANO. Non mihi satisfacies, si tantum Armatos occideris, quos & sors Belli interimere potuisset. Perimendus est omnis sexus virilis, si & senes atque impuberes sine Reprehensione nostra Occidi possent. Occidendus est quicumque male voluit. Occidendus est quicumque maledixit contra me, contra Valeriani filium, contra tot Principum Patrem & Fratrem. Ingenuus factus est Imperator. Lacera, Occide, Concide: Animum meum intelligere potes, mea Mente irascere qui hac Manu mea scripsi. Trebell. Pollion. Trigint. Tyrann. de Ingenuo.

This is the Description of Gallienus, a cruel, and a bloody Tyrant: And here is the Copy of some Instructions he sent to Verianus, an Officer of his, about just such another Massacre as Glenco, which he wrote, or signed with his own Hand: Wherein he commands him, to put all to the Sword, all that durst speak or think against him, as well old as young; he bid him plunder,

kill, tear; and that it would not please him if he killed only those in Arms against him, but all of the Masculine Sex.

Here was a great deal of do, and many Words about it! But our milder Order bid only *extirpate*, and that not this or that Body, or making Distinctions of old or young, Men or Women—What need all that Cookery! But only the whole Tribe: That was all! He scorned to except the pitiful Women, as Gallienus did. What need they be excepted? Why! He excepted no Body. Short Work is best—and few Words—And as the Answer to Great Britain's just Complaint, published by Authority 1692, says, p. 37. in Vindication of W. R. as to this of Glenco, A milder Order was never given. And he says that his Majesty has expressed a high Displeasure at it. It was high indeed; for we never heard of it before. Nor are we like to hear of it, that I can see: For all the Officers who commanded, or who executed it, are still in their respective Posts, unless advanced. Nor have we heard that so much as an ill Word has been said by him to any one of them.

But this we know, by that Answer to *Great Britain's just Complaint*, that W. R. cannot plead Ignorance, that there was a great Clamour about the Massacre of Glenco three Years ago: And that he has taken no notice of it all this Time, nor now, till it was first started in Parliament; and that then what he did was, as much as he could, to take it out of the Hands of the Parliament; and by all his Might and Main to stifle, or at least to baffle it; and that it has been baffled. And this horrible Addition is thereby made to the Guilt of that Murder, That whereas none were answerable for it before, except only Gallienus and his Verianuses, with their Accomplices, it is now become a National Guilt (so far as the Parliament are the Representatives of the People) by the Parliament's making Gallienus's Instructions sufficient to justify Verianus in his Execution of them, whereby they justify the whole Murder, and bring it upon their own Heads, and upon the Heads of their Children. For if Gallienus had no Power by Law to send such Instructions, they could be no Justification to Verianus: But now that Parliament has voted that such Instructions are a Justification of Verianus, and therefore they have yielded that Gallienus has by Law a Power to send such Instructions, and that they ought to be obeyed; and then, Lord have Mercy upon us!

But to bring our Story to an End; there is one noble Stroke of Secretary Johnston's behind, whereby he thinks he has wiped his Master clean from all Imputation of the Massacre of Glenco; and that is, he has persuaded Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton (whose Order to Duncanfon is in the foresaid Narrative) to abscond for some time, and then to slip over to K. W. in Flanders; which he has done. This shews as if he were more guilty than the rest. He is made the Scape-Goat, and all this Sin laid upon his Head. But if Hill gave his Orders to his Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, which he avers in his Order to Duncanfon, why was it more criminal in Hamilton to hand down his Colonel's Orders to the next Subaltern?

And why must Glenlyon, and the others who actually committed that horrid Massacre, and are now in their respective Commands in Flanders, why should these be

excused?

O! No! they are not excused; for as in the Gazette 18th July 1695, the Parliament in Scotland has made a fierce Vote against them, viz. 'That his Majesty be addressed to send them home to be prosecuted for the same, or Not, as his Majesty shall think fit.'—Or Not! This is as civil as Heart could wish! And whether this Address was sent, or not; whether it was trusted to Secretary Johnston, to send it, or not, is all one; for instead of sending 'em home to be tried, Hamilton is sent to 'em: And in Justice we are to suppose, that due Care will be taken that in this Campaign they shall either be killed, taken or desert. And then if we had them again, how we would hang the Rogues.

*Leith, Oct. 17.* As the Ships of War continue close in the Road, they allow no Ship or Boat to come in here. Last Friday the Indian Queen, Capt. Reid, from South-Carolina, was drove ashore on the Island of Luchkeith by the Violence of that Night's Storm, but got off next Day with the Loss of her Topmasts, Rudder, Anchor and Cables, with a part of her Sails. This Afternoon the Fox Man of War sailed from the Road, and has under Convoy the John of Leith, Hay, (formerly Hunter) on board of whom are several large Cannon brought from Aberdeen, as also Biscuit, Meal and other Provisions designed for Cope when at Inverness: They are, 'tis said, to go as far as the Barr.

This Morning (the 18th) the Hazard Sloop went down the Frith in quest of two Privateers said to be off Berwick, and is succeeded in her Station by the Happy Janet; so that our Road is quite clear.

**3** This Day, the 8th Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 8 o'clock, 18 M. Afternoon, at 8, 42 M. Tuesday, Forenoon, at 9, 6 M. Afternoon, at 9, 30 M. Wednesday, Forenoon, at 9, 54 M. Afternoon, at 10, 18 M.

*From the General Evening Post, Oct. 15.*

L O N D O N, Oct. 15.

Some Days ago the Hon. the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy, ordered all the Servants belonging to the said Office to be summoned together, in order to their taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, which five or six of them refused, and were thereupon discharged.

We hear that Dogan the Irish Priest, who was lately convicted, and pardoned by the Government, has been taken up at Chester for treasonable Practices.

On Friday last one of his Majesty's Foot-Guards was detected in the Artillery Ground, Moorfields, in putting a Bullet into a Musket belonging to one of the Soldiers there, and being carried before some of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy in the Artillery House, was by them committed to Newgate.

Yesterday in the Afternoon a Messenger arrived at the Victualling Office from Dover, with an Account that his Majesty's Bakehouse at that Place was burnt down on

Sunday Night, and most of the Stores entirely consumed.—How this happened is not known, but it is generally supposed to be by Design.

*From the London Evening Post, Oct. 15.*

L O N D O N, Oct. 15.

From the easy Evidence given against Capt. B\*\*\*\*, and the gentle Sentence thence resulting, it is generally thought the late Mr. PAXTON's dumb Scheme, so well copied already in one Instance, with the Addition of want of Memory, will universally prevail among those who SHOULD be the most material Witnesses; the Consequence of which must be corporal Impunity to all the Prisoners.—Does not this prove that C——ts M——l ought to be SPEEDY, in order to make them EFFECTUAL.

General Cope is sent for up from Berwick, and General Roger Handasyd is gone down to command the Forces at that Place.

'Tis said a Court Martial will soon be held on some of the Officers who commanded the Forces at the late Battle at Prestonpans in Scotland.

We hear that several Persons of Quality have lately discharged all their French and other Servants, being Papists, and it is hoped all other Gentlemen who keep such Servants will follow so good an Example.

On Saturday Morning arrived an Express from Tonn's with Advice, that Admiral Martin, with the Remainder of the Squadron under his Command, had come to an Anchor in Torbay the 3d instant from a Cruise; some of his Ships have received Damage in their Masts and Rigging in the late Storm; but will be ready to put to Sea again in a few Days.

Last Sunday the Carolina, Fubbs, and Mary Yatchts, fell down the River, in order to proceed to Holland under Convoy of the Prince Edward and Syren Men of War, to bring over his R. Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Tuesday last the Garrison of Hull in Yorkshire received a Reinforcement of 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, with Fire-arms for 1000 Men and 18 Pieces of Brass Cannon; and we hear the Inhabitants, to the Number of 2000, went voluntarily to work upon cleaning the Moles round the Fortifications.

On Thursday last a Man was apprehended at Greenwich, and committed to Maidstone Goal, on a strong Suspicion of attempting to blow up the Magazine of Gunpowder at that Place; since which a Party of his R. Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment have done Duty there.

Yesterday died (after a short Illness) the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan. His Lordship was twice married; first, to Frances, Grand-daughter to the Right Hon. the Lord Fairfax, by whom he has left two Sons; and 2dly, to Isabella, Daughter of Sir William Blackett, Bart. of Wallington in the County of Northumberland.